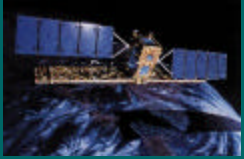
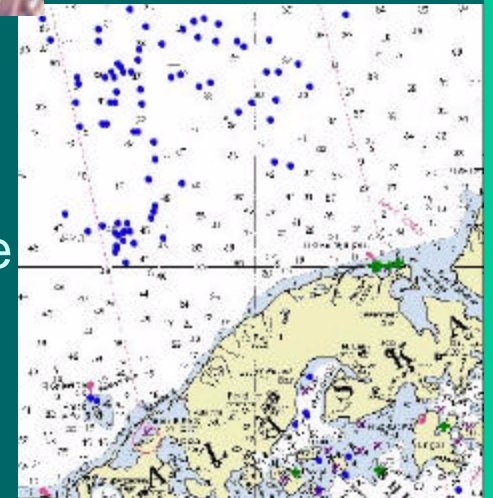


# SAR Applications to Alaska Fisheries



Fritz Funk  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game



# Distribution of Fishing Fleets

- Individual vessels not identifiable
- Fleet is entity of interest
- Pulses of Fishing Effort: Identifiable Fleet
- Want: Numbers of Vessels, Distribution



# Fishery Applications

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- Red King Crab: (observer hypothesis)
- Opilio Crab: (inseason effort distribution)
- Herring: (decision support system)

# 1999 Bristol Bay Red King Crab Fishery

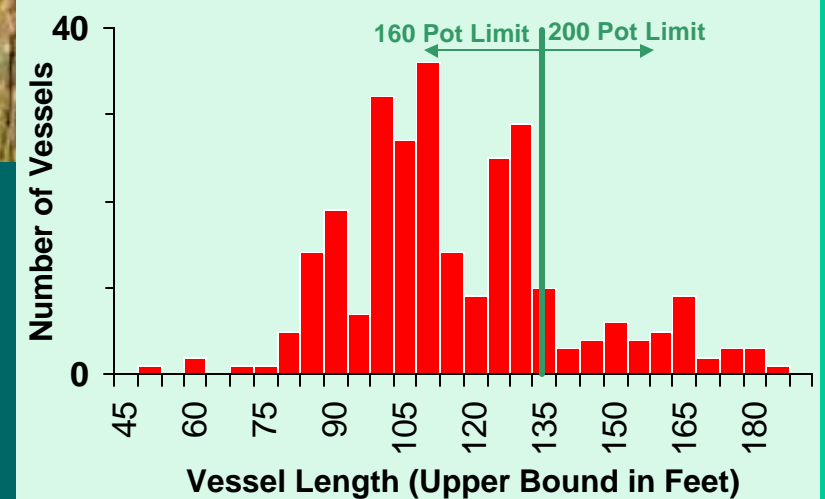
- Large High Valued (\$16 per lb!)
- 1999 Fishery:
  - \$70,000,000
  - 5 days
  - 271 vessels



*Jeff Fortune shows off a king crab recently caught in Lynn Canal, SE AK.*

*– ©1997 K. Savikko –*

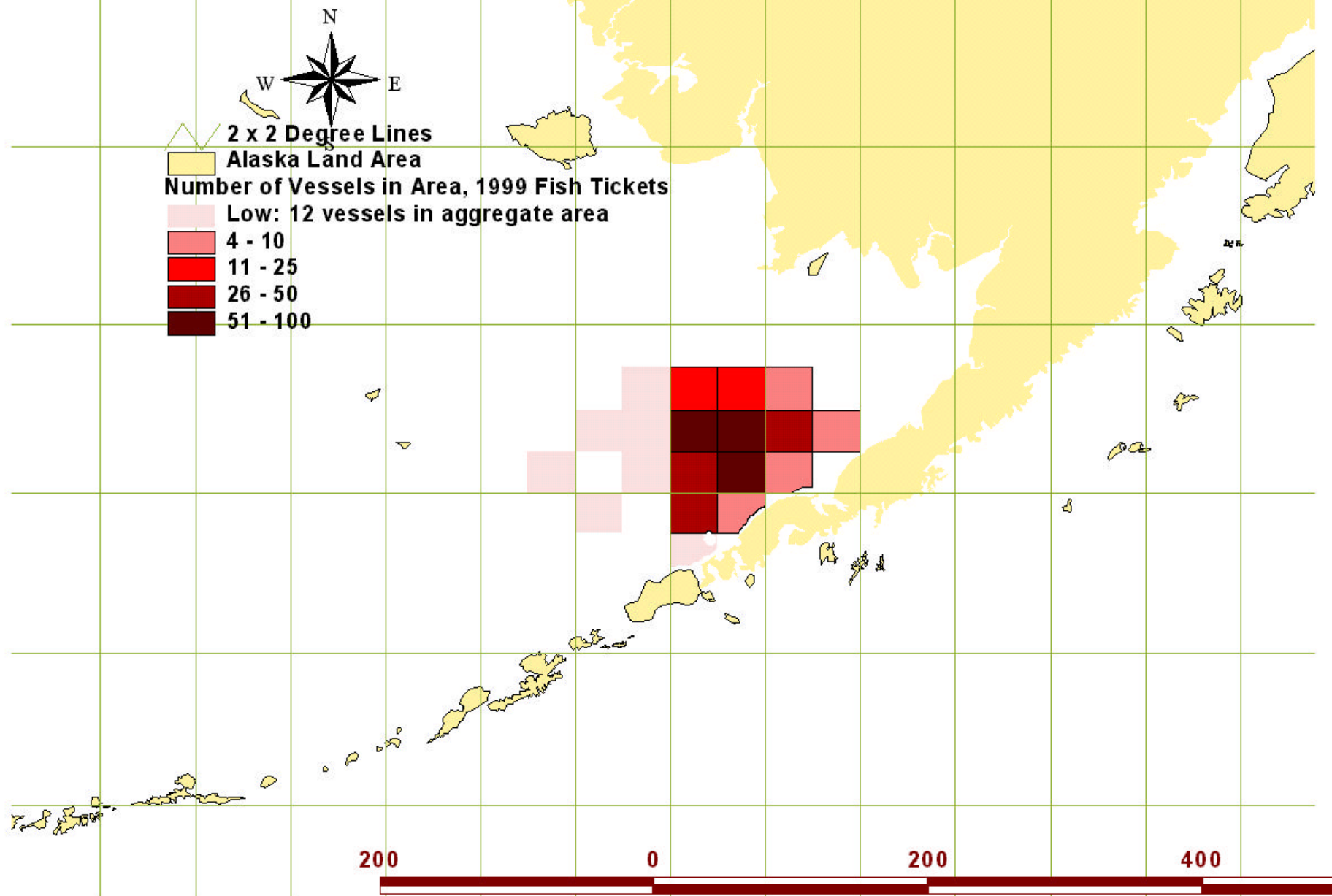
# Large Steel Vessels



# Red King Crab: Setting

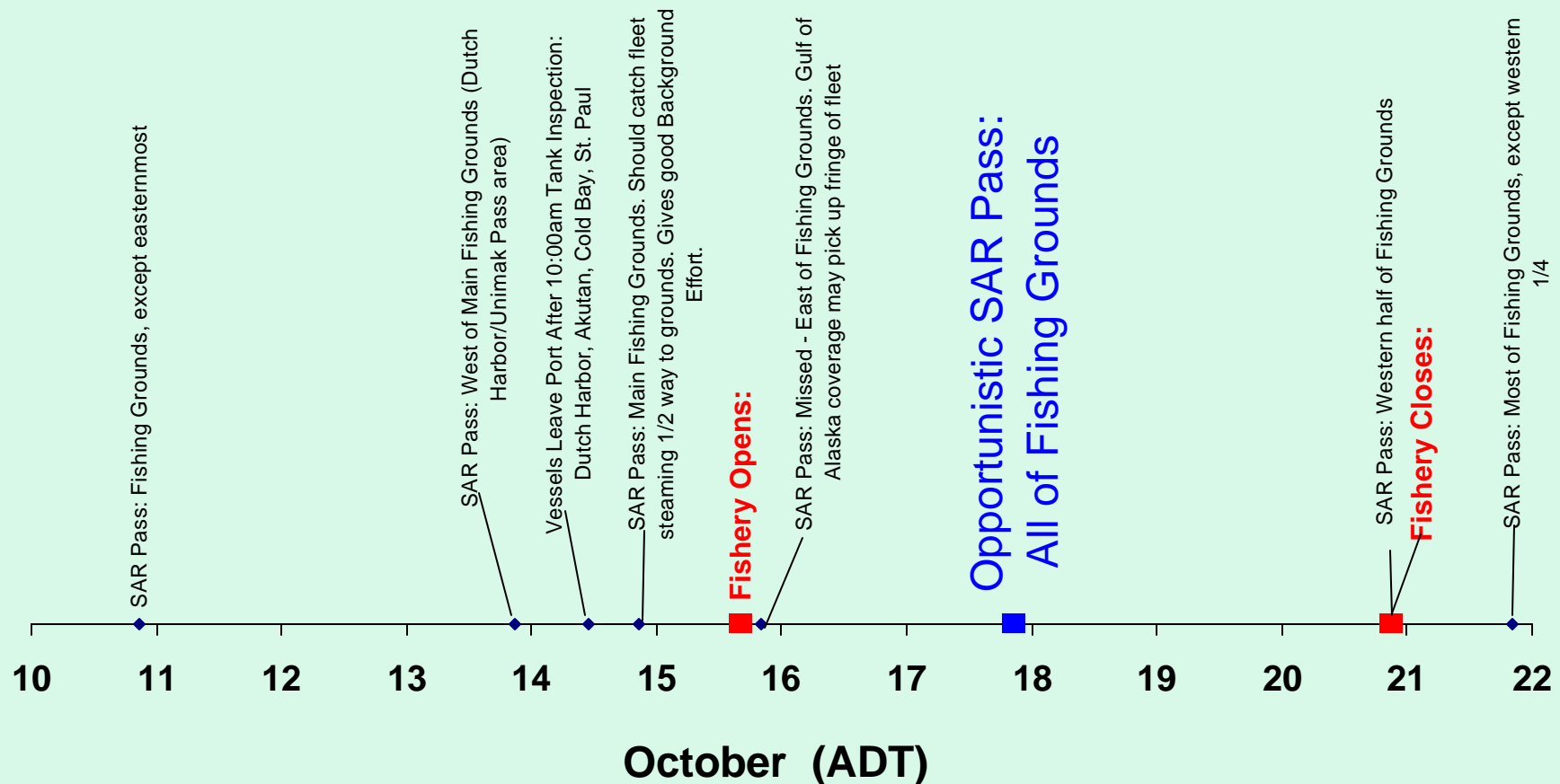
- Random Sampling?
  - 9 Catcher Processors with observers (larger vessels)
  - 262 unobserved vessels
- Inferences:
  - Target Catch Rate (When to Close Season)
  - Bycatch Rate (Tanner crab season closed)

# Bristol Bay Red King Crab Catch: 1998

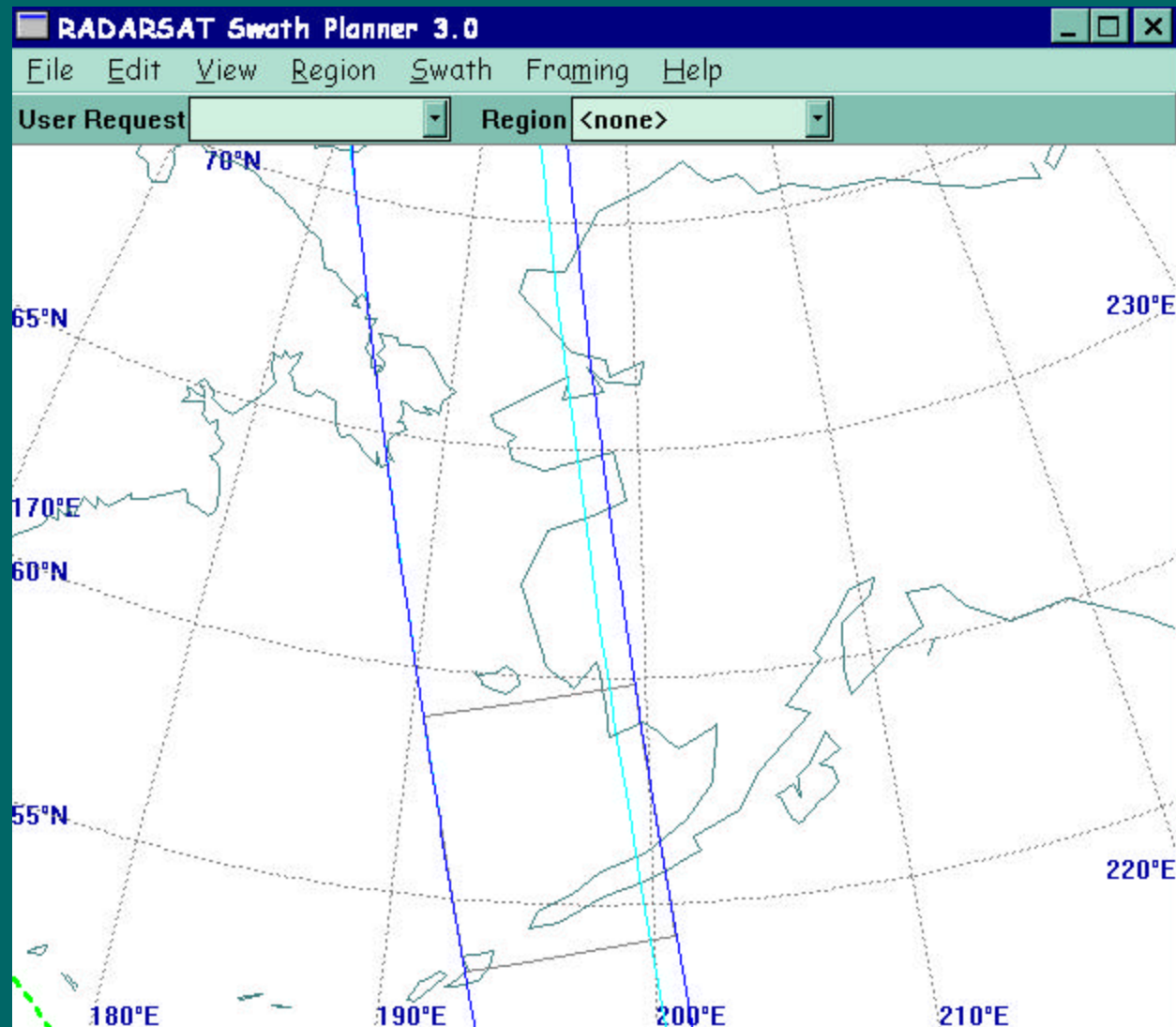


# Fishery and Imagery Timing

TimeLine for 1999 Bristol Bay Red King Crab Fishery

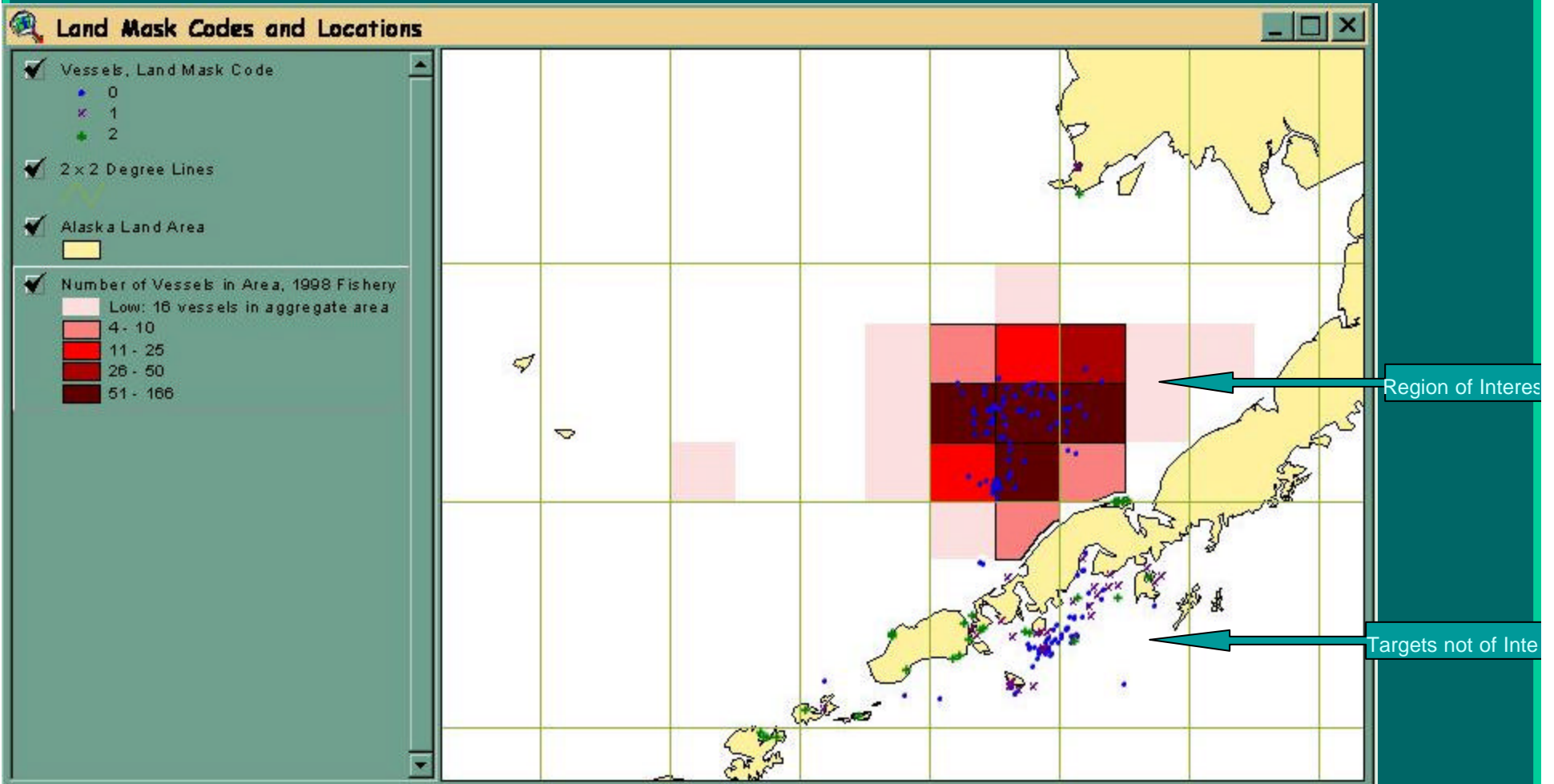


# One Radarsat Swath during Fishery

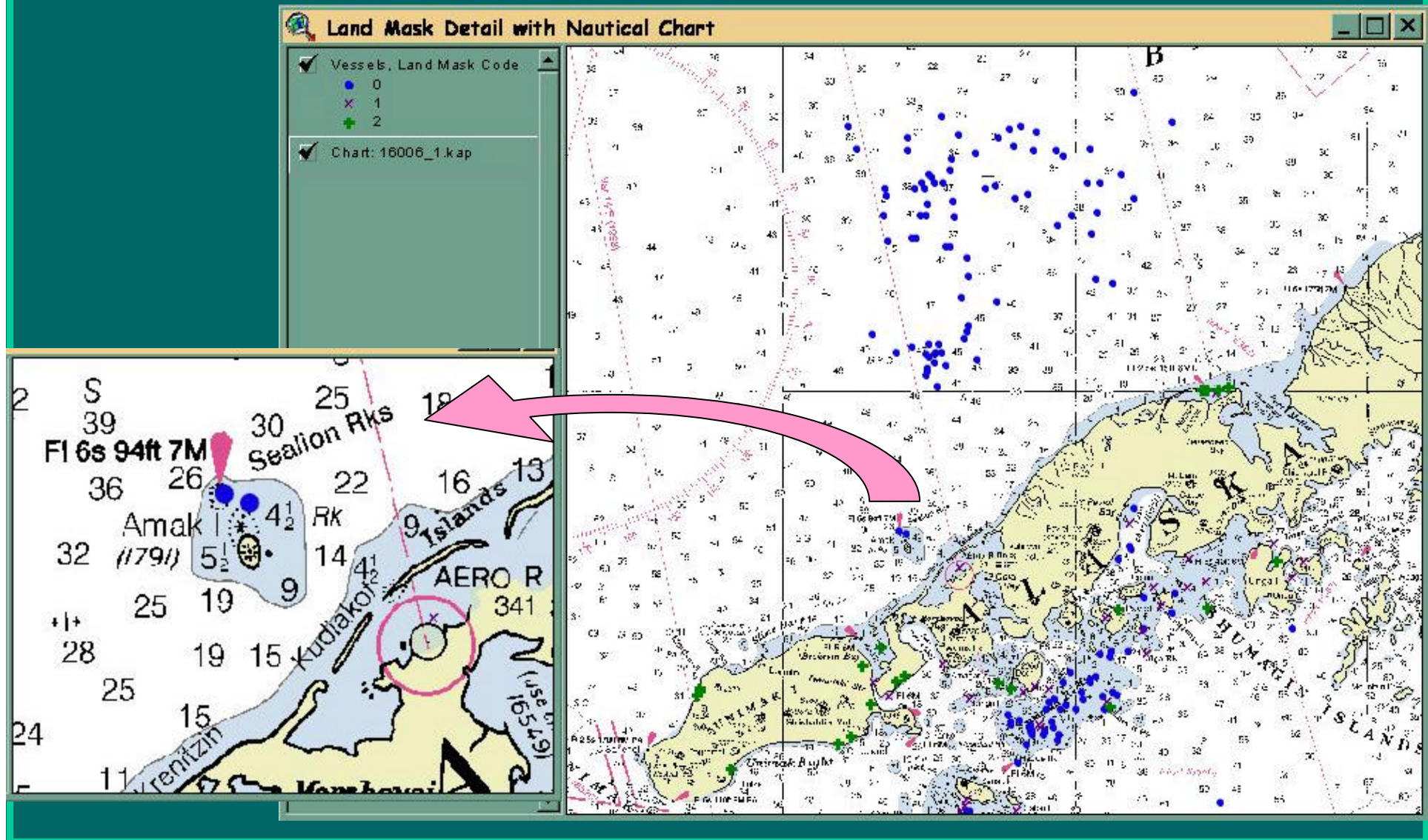




# Well-Defined Region of Interest

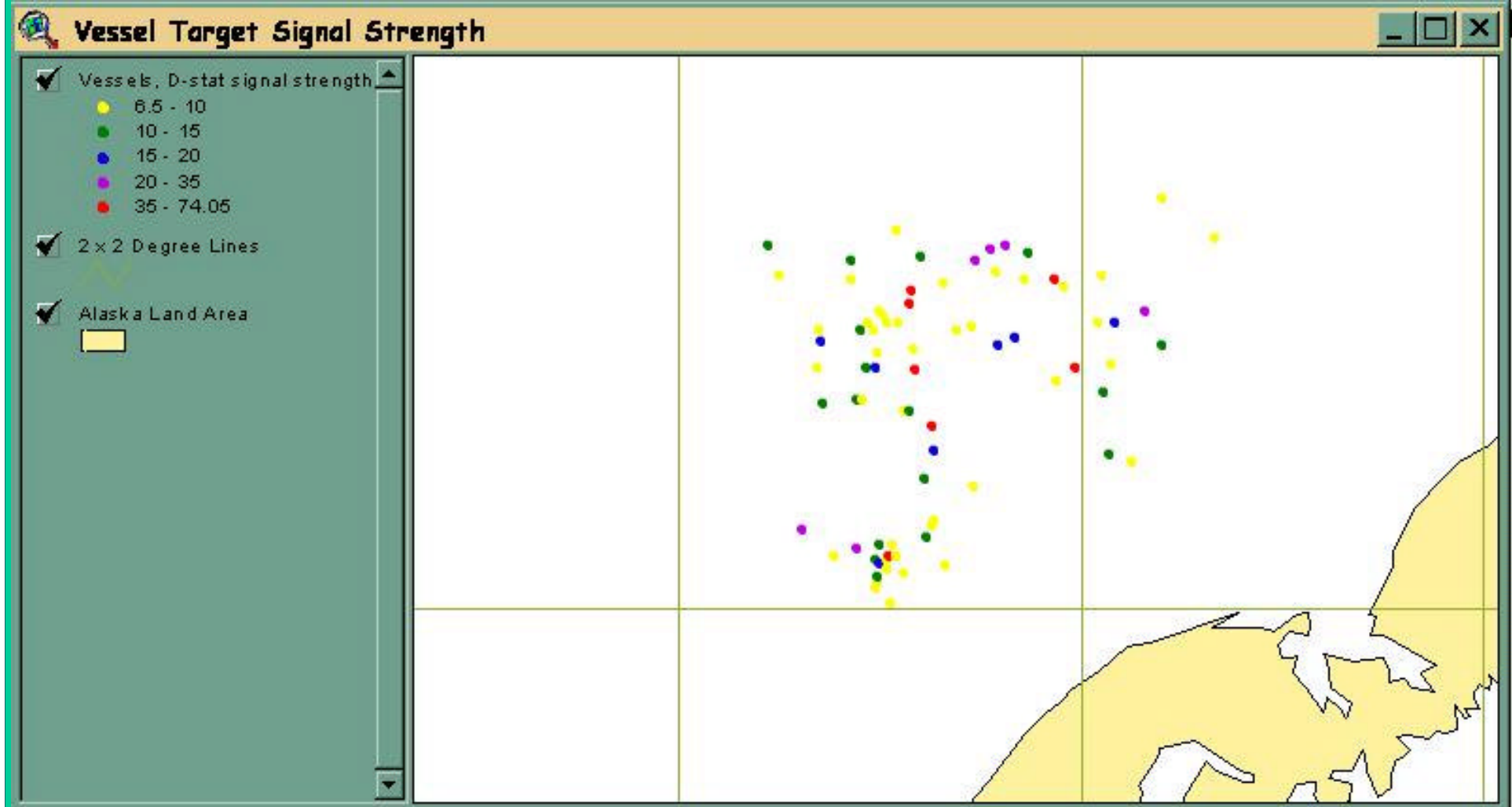


# Land Masking not a problem in B.S.

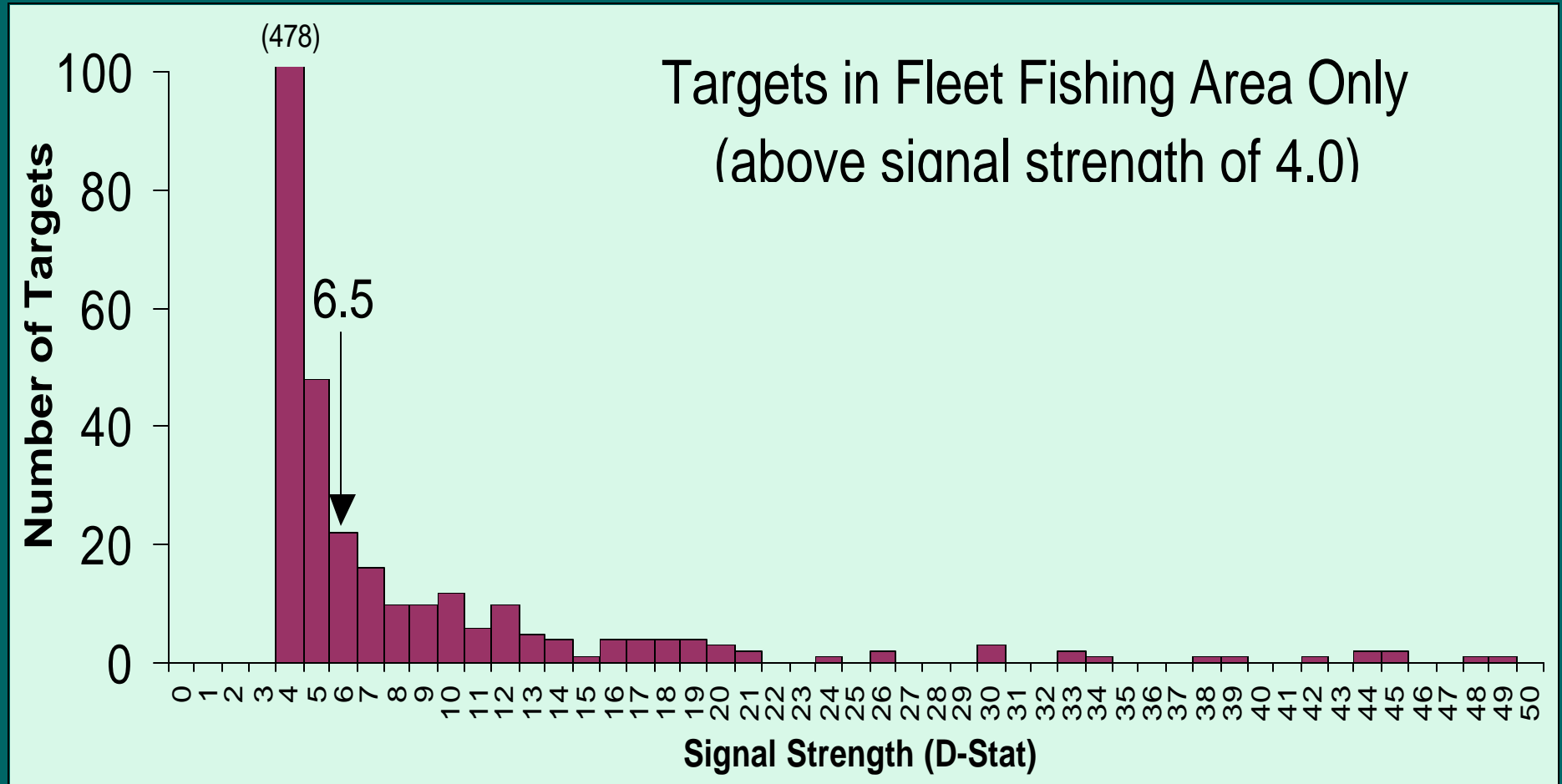


# Not Enough Targets?

- 78 Targets in initial analysis
- 273 vessels in fleet

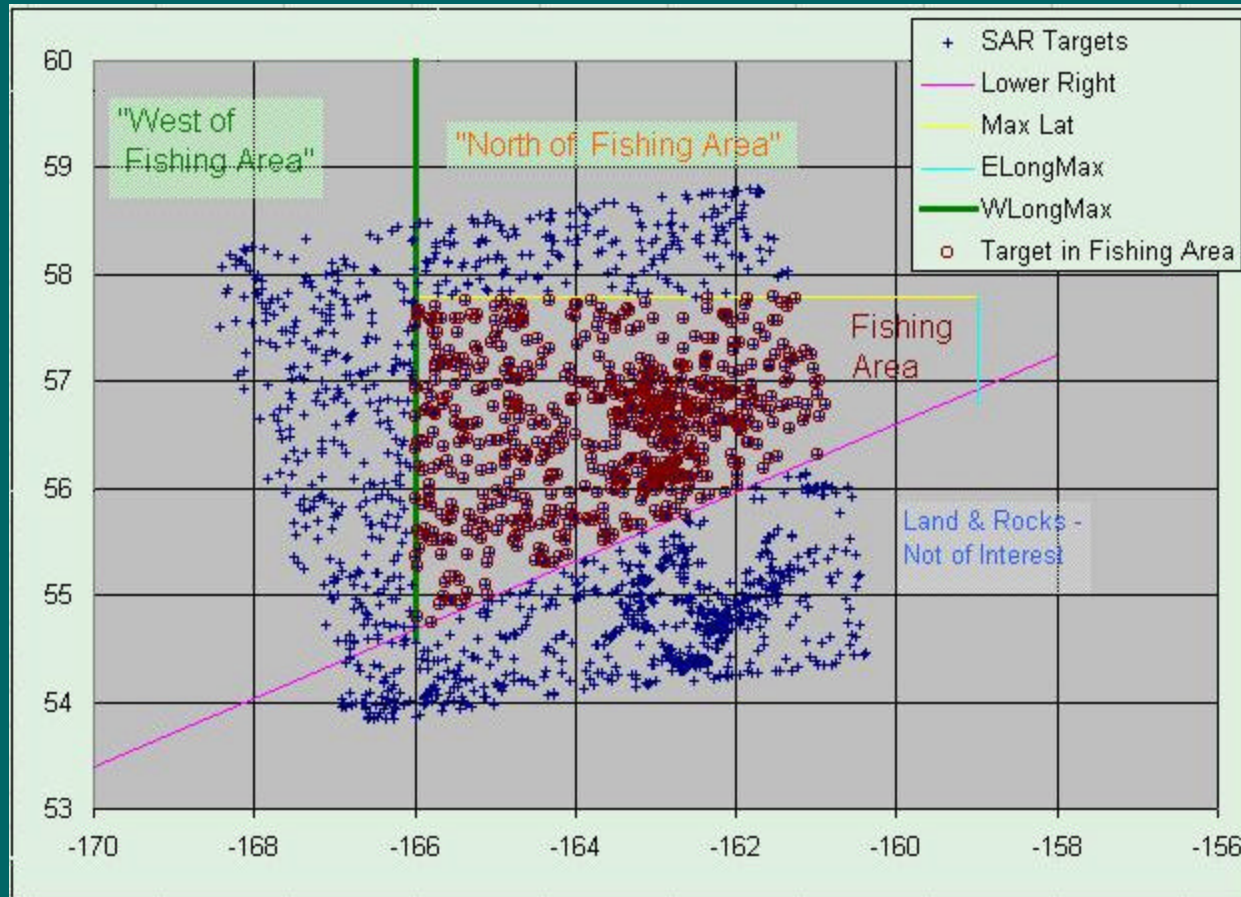


# D-Stat Threshold too high?



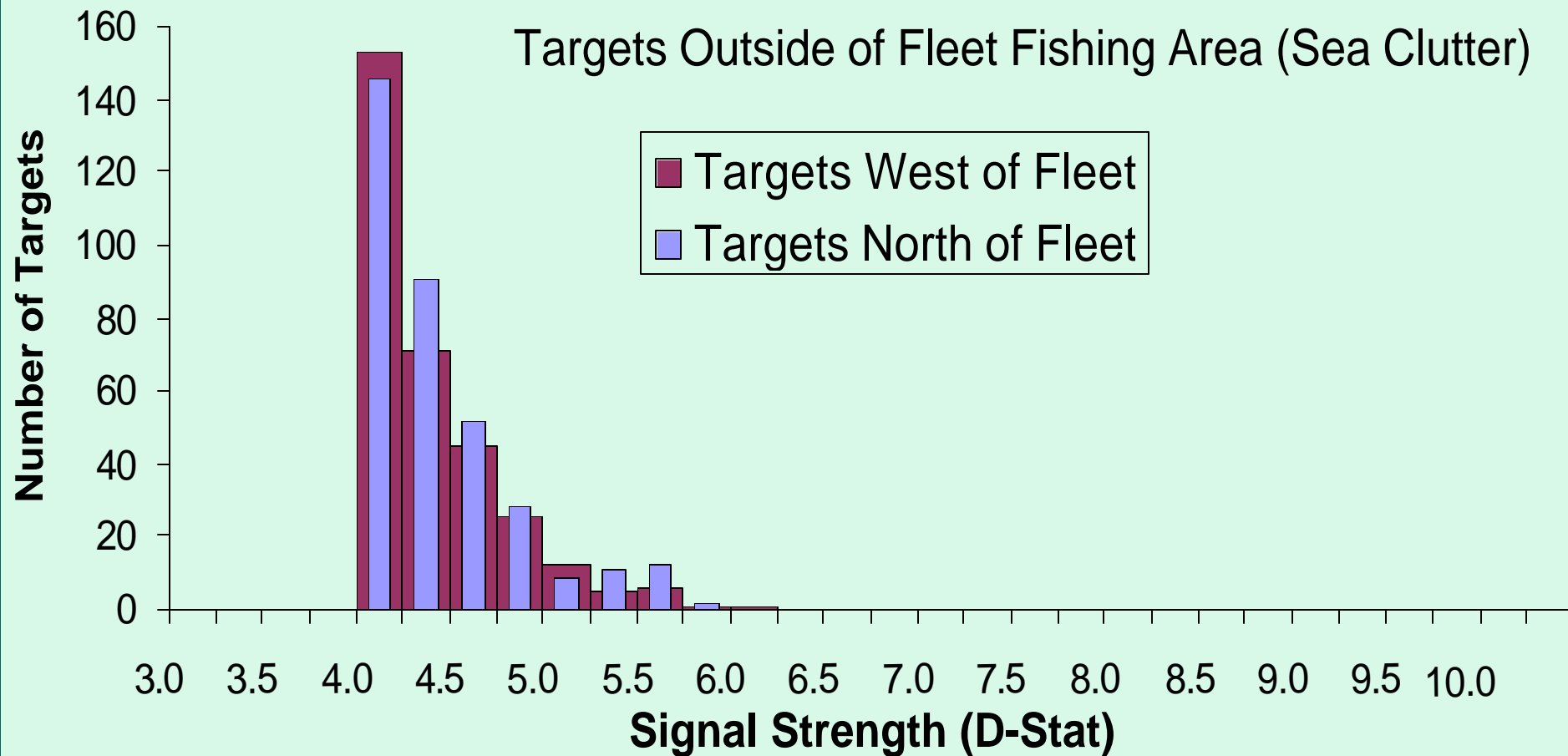
# Define "Fishing Area"

Latitude



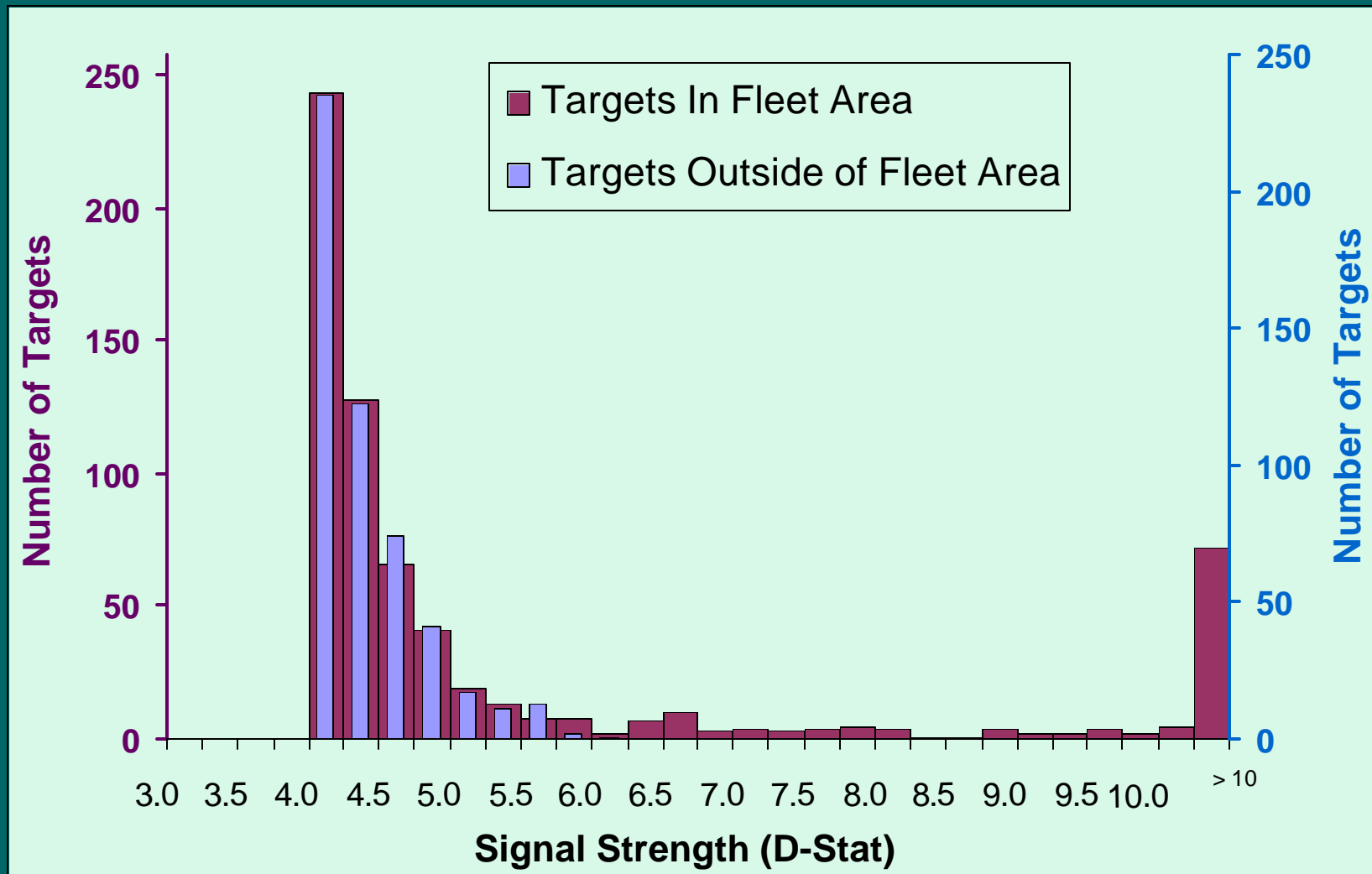
Longitude

# Spatial Pattern to “Sea Clutter”?



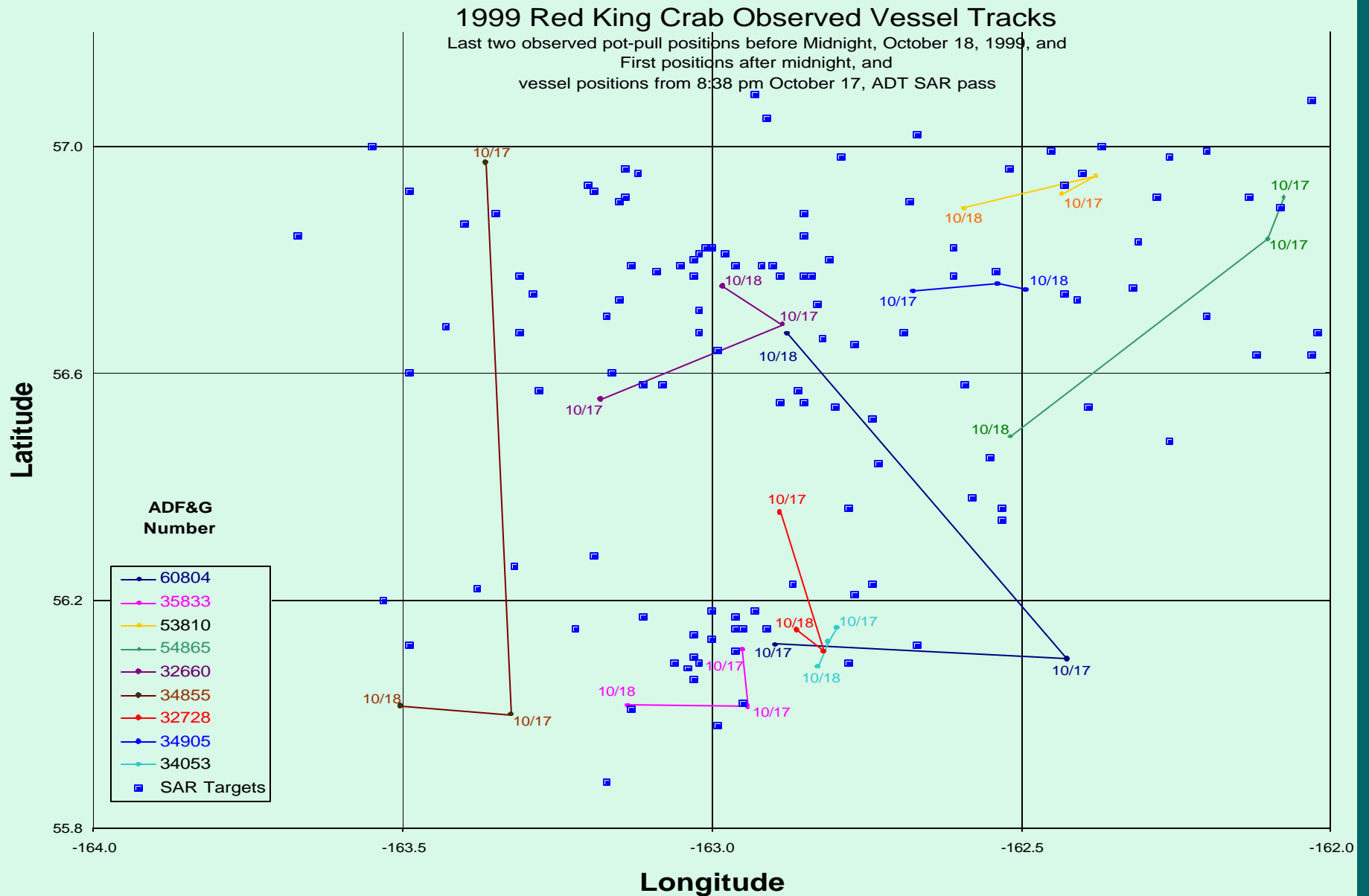
→ Assume “Sea Clutter” behaves similarly across the image

# Use “Sea Clutter” to Define Threshold

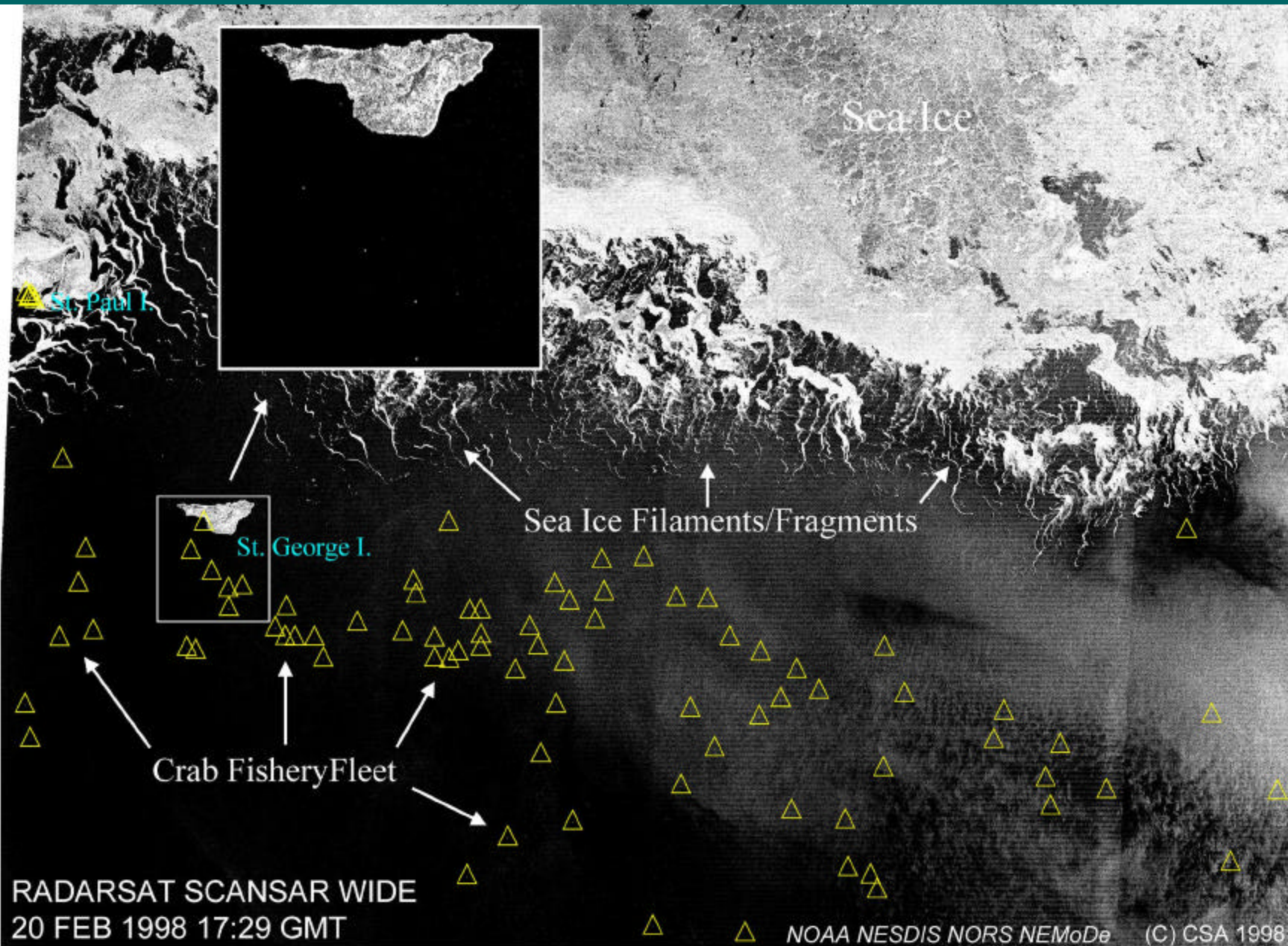


→ Threshold at about 5.75 (still only 151 of the 273 targets)

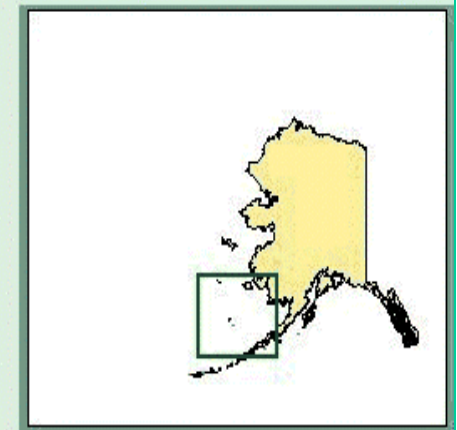
# Observed/Unobserved Vessel Comparison



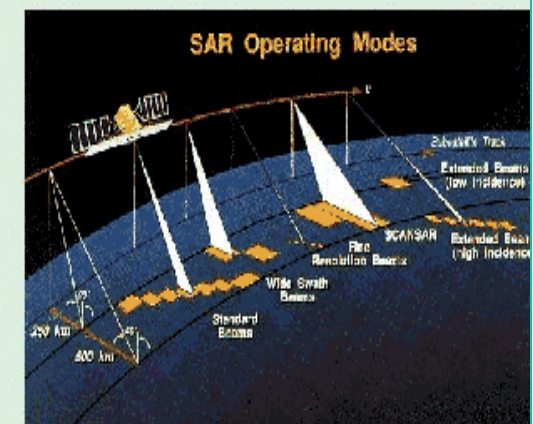
# 1998 Opilio Crab Fishery (Ice Edge)



## 2000 Opilio Fishery

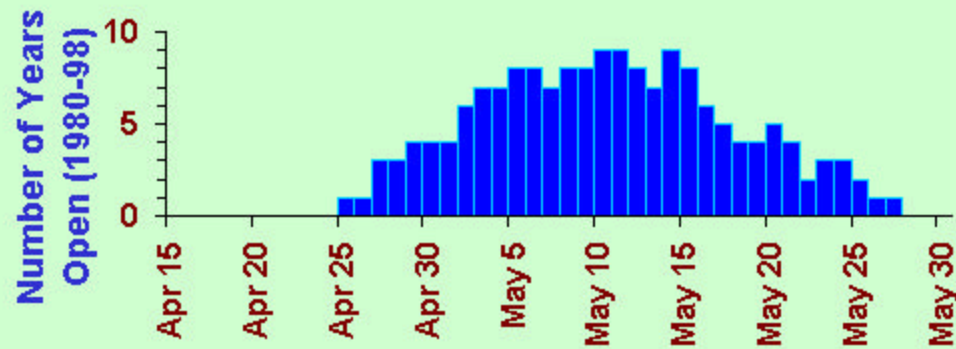
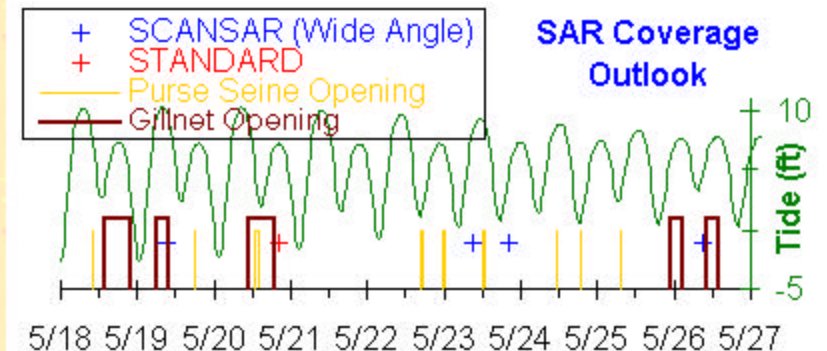
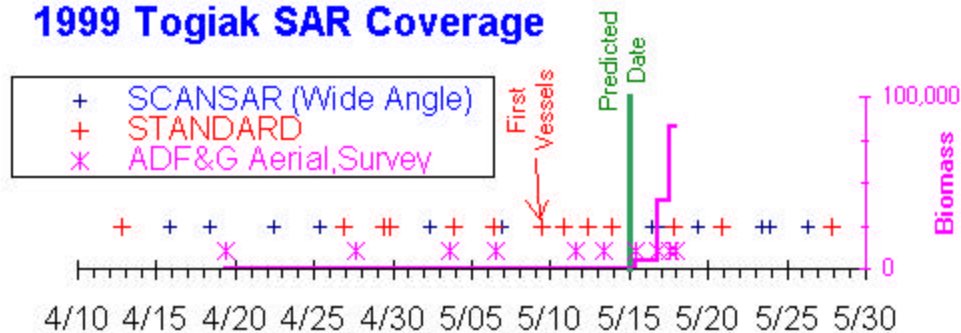


Alaska SAR Demonstration  
Vessel positions derived from  
RADARSAT-1 Imagery

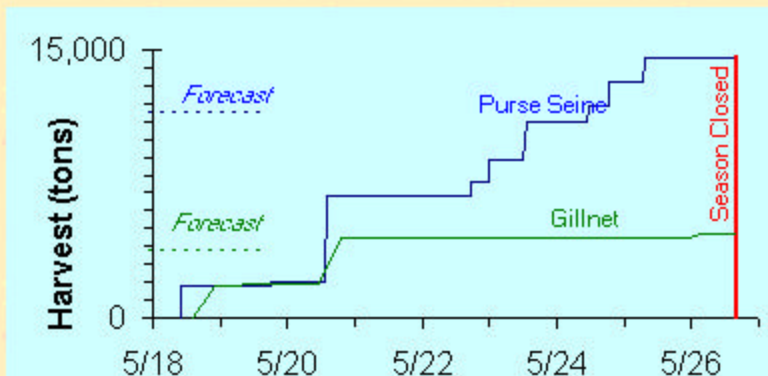
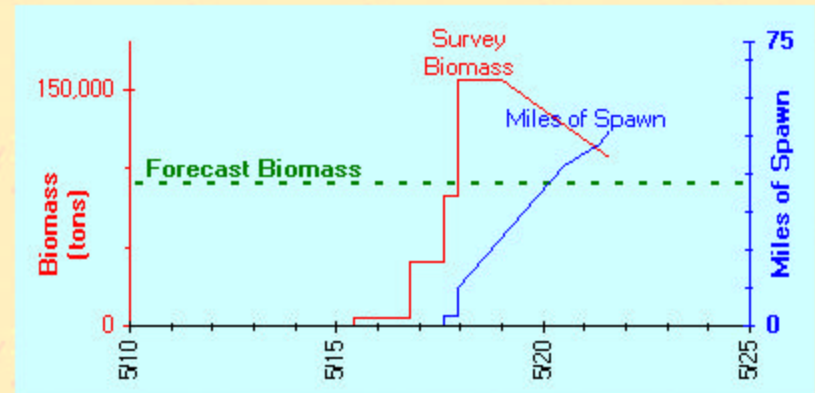


# Togiak Herring Decision Support

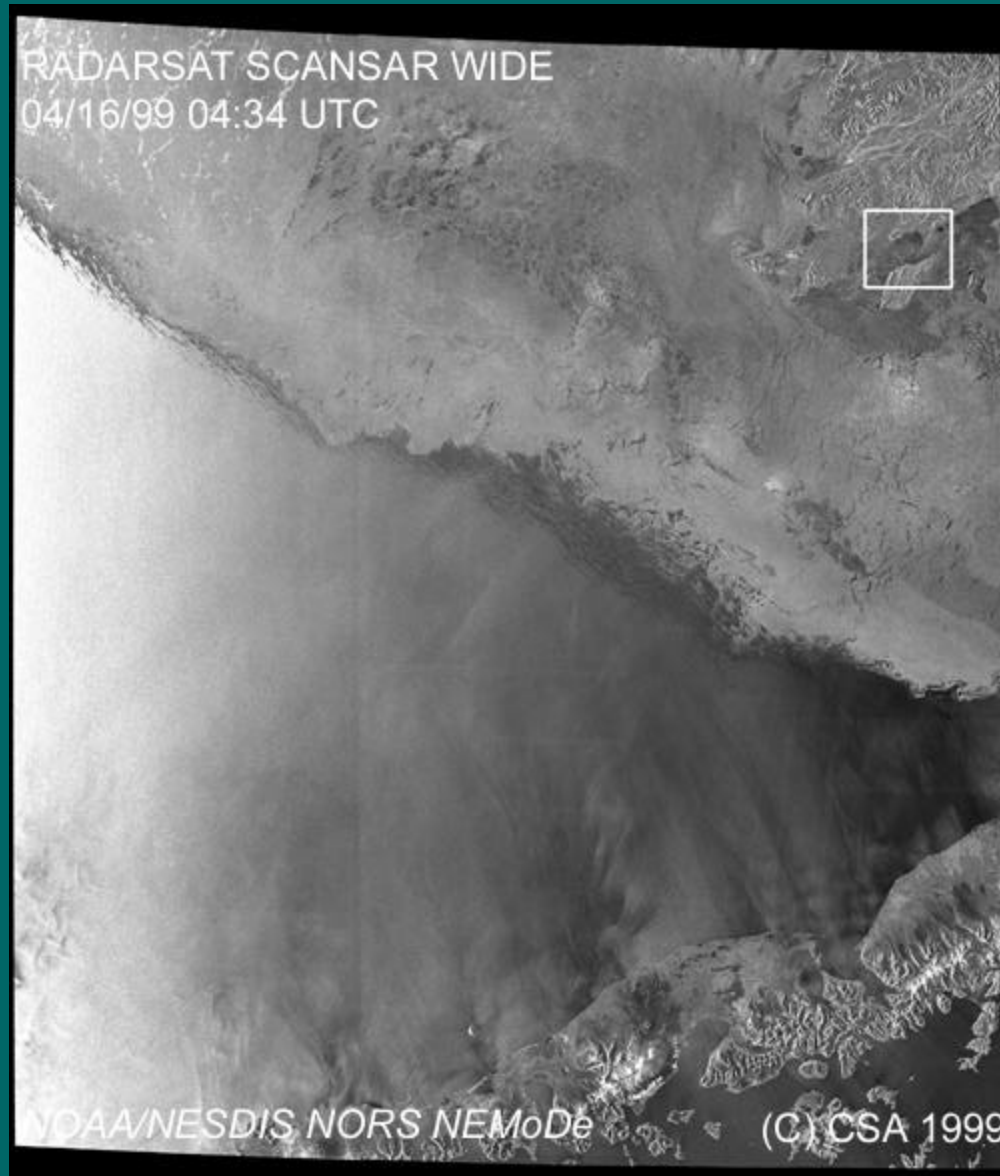
## 1999 Togiak SAR Coverage



The 1999 Togiak fishery is relatively late



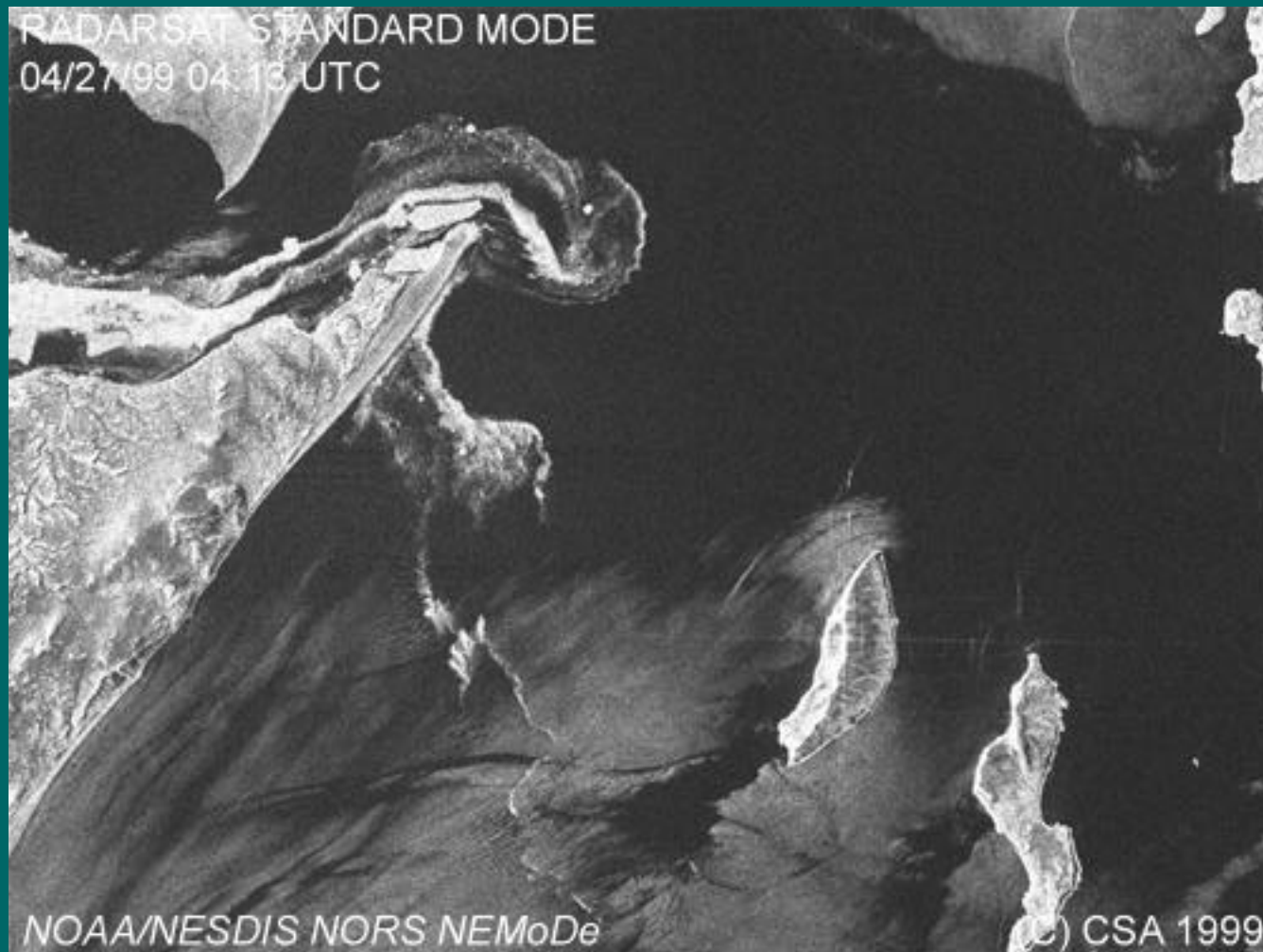
# April 16, 1999: Ice Edge Way Down



# April 22: Ice Begins to Clear



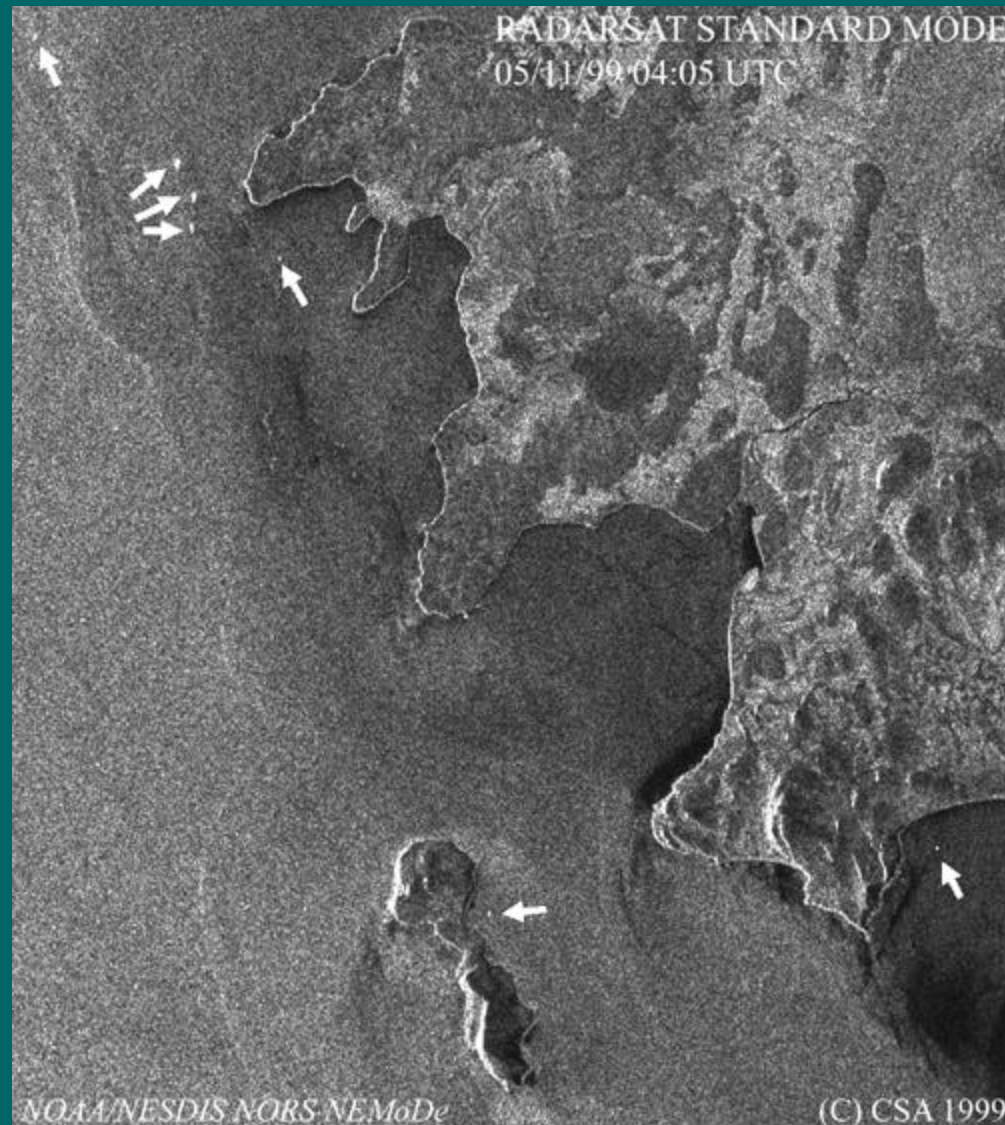
# April 27: Currents from ice flow



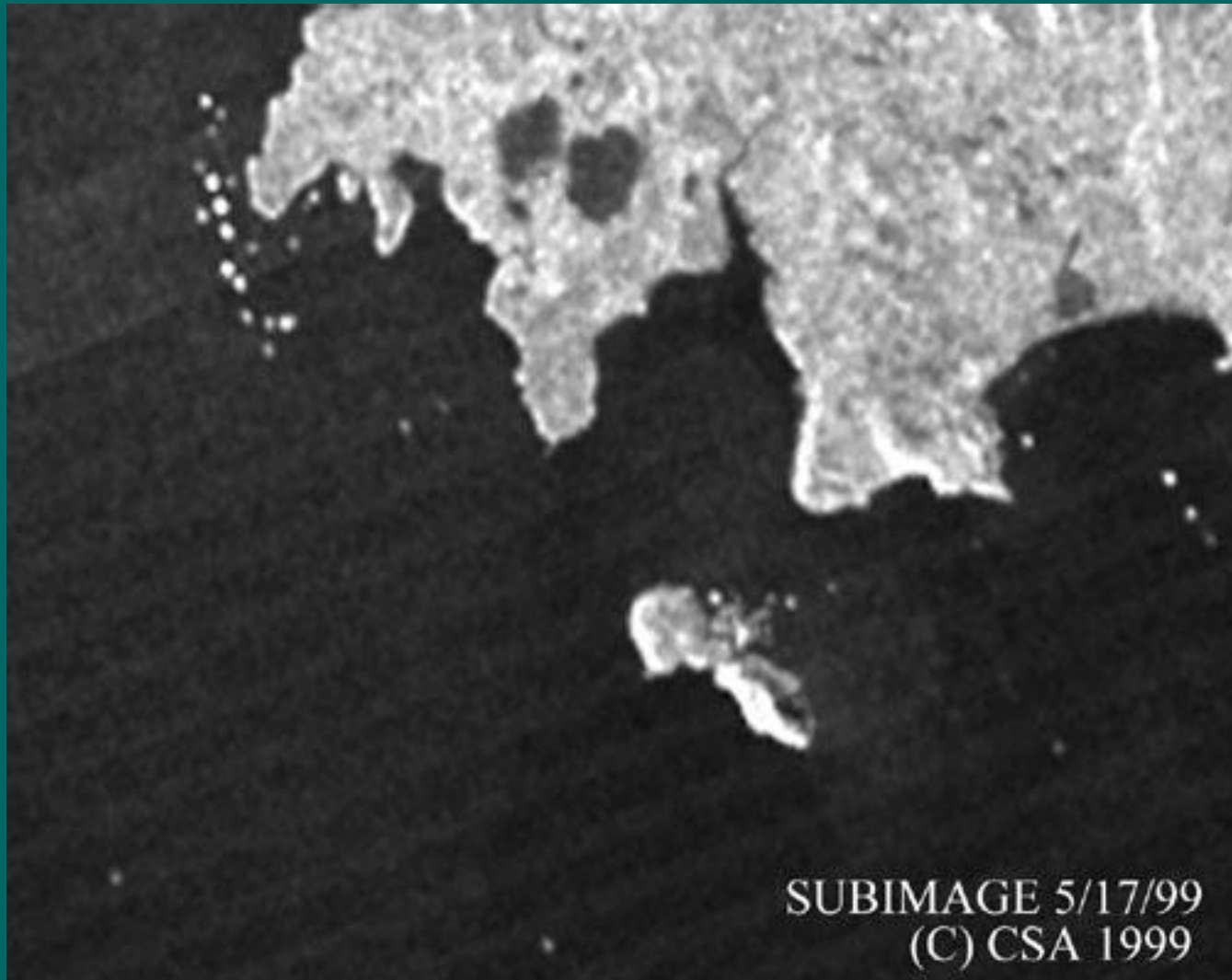
# May 10: First Vessels Finally Arrive



# May 11: Fleet Building Up

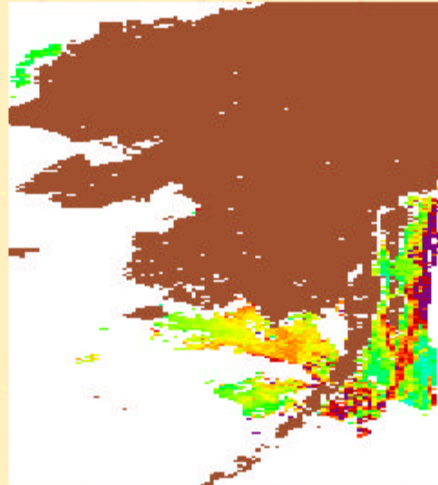


# May 16: Just before fishery

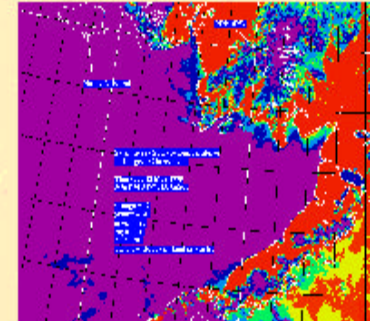


# Other Decision Support Info.

**May 14 SeaWiFS image:** Rare clear weather event allows SeaWiFS satellite to image chlorophyll distribution in Bristol Bay.



(Click on image for more detail)



May 13 SST  
(Click on image to enlarge)

**May 13, 1999 8:17pm ADT** Standard mode image shows many more vessels arriving on scene, with clusters clearly visible in the 3 smaller images derived from the large (left) image. Targets visible agree very closely with the morning aerial survey vessel count (see below).



Hagemeister Strait  
(Click on image to enlarge)



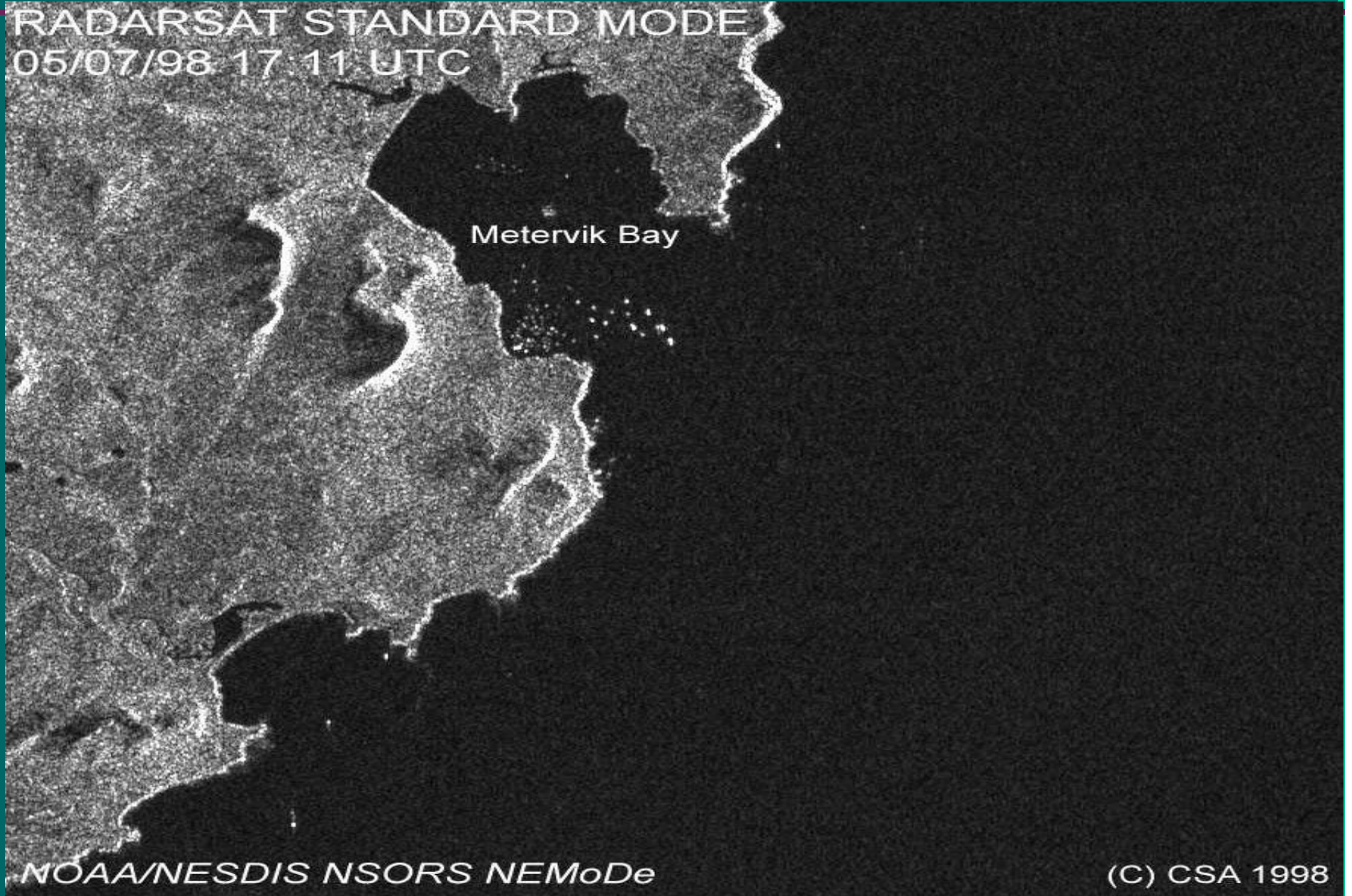
# SAR Resolves 32 foot vessels!

RADARSAT STANDARD MODE  
05/07/98 17:11 UTC

Metervik Bay

NOAA/NESDIS NSORS NEMoDe

(C) CSA 1998



# SAR Products of Interest

- ASCII Vessel Positions (fleet distribution)
- SAR Imagery:
  - Ice and Fleet
    - Opilio Ice Edge
    - Herring Fleet arrival at breakup
  - Fleet Descriptions if near landforms (herring)



# Fisheries and SAR



- Vessel Monitoring Systems advantages
  - Positive ID – enforcement link
- SAR advantages
  - Passive – fishermen are clever
  - Cheap (compared to VMS)
  - Provides other info (ice, sea conditions)
  - Couple to trigger overflight (best enforcement tool)
  - Less overhead to get “fleet” distribution

